NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GODWIN'S HISTORY OF FRANCE. THE HISTORY OF FRANCE. By PARKE GODWIN. Vol. I. (Ancient Ganl.) 8vo. pp. 498. Harper & Brothers.

The want of a complete general history of France in English literature has been a leading motive with Mr. Godwin for engaging in the composition of this elaborate work. Many of the principal topics, it is true, have been incidentally discussed by English writers; the great landmarks of French history form too important a portion of the history of European civilization, not to enter largely into every account of the middle ages: but no consecutive work expressly devoted to the subject, derived from original sources, and with the requisite amplitude and thoroughness of treatment, has yet been written in our mother tongue.

The plan of Mr. Godwin is intended to supply this deficiency, by a narrative of the history of France from the date of the earliest records to the commencement of the Revolution in 1789. He divides his work into six great periods: I. Ancient Gaul, to the death of Charlemagne. H. Feudal France, closing with St. Louis. HI. France, during the national, civil, and religious wars. IV. The three great ministers, Sully, Mazarin, Richelien. V. The reign of Louis XIV. VI. The Eighteenth Century. Each of these periods will be treated in a single volume, which, as far as the nature of such a work permits, will be complete in it-

In the volume now issued, the history of ancient Gaul is related under the divisions of Primitive Gaul. Roman Gaul, Roman-German Gaul, and German Gaul, one book being devoted to each division. Passing over the description of Primitive Gaul. which presents a rather formidable introduction to the volume, on account of the necessary analyses of the distinctions of race which it includes, although relieved by numerous glimpses of the social condition of a transitional age, we come to the period succeeding the Roman conquest, in depicting which the author finds a more congenial task, and presents a gratifying earnest of the vigor and address in grappling with his theme, which will doubtless become more and more apparent in the progress of

The possession of Gaul by the Romans not only introduced a new system of government jurisprudence, and military organization, but gave a strong impulse to social improvement. Beside the arts, which served both for embellishment and utility, and exerted a refining influence, institutions of learning were established which powerfully contributed to the spread of intelligence among the people. The school founded by Augustus at Autun soon grew into eminence; others of equal celebrity were created at Vienne, Toulouse, and Arles; a taste for literature was imbibed by many opulent Gallie families; famous teachers were procured from distant cities; and multitudes of youth were enticed by the delights of study from the excitements of the chase and of war. The culture of the Romans, from the first, found a lively sympathy among the people of Gaul. They were early ad dicted to the refinements of speech; the love of disputation was a passion; orators, actors, and poets abounded in the regions which have since been distinguished by Massillon and Flechier, Mirabeau, and the Girondists.

In treating the religion of Gaul, Augustus pursued a more cautious and sinister course. Druidism was asserted, but not openly; only its more cruel rites were abelished; while it was secretly undermiged in the belief of the upper classes. It was decreed that no adherent of Druidism could-enjoy the privileges of a Roman citizen, though the gods o Gaul were freely admitted to the honors of Roman polytheism.

If Druidism was not, however, by these means wholly vanquished: if the mass of the people still clong to it, in the silence of their cabins, or amid the solitudes of the hills; if for senturies yet we shall hear its receding footstops, as it withdraws gradually into Armorica, into Britain, into the lonely island of Mona, there to breathe its last sighs among the breaking billows of the Arctic seas, it is none the less true that it witality is sapped, and that it is destined to be morand more absorbed in the life of the new faith. Gaulwas no longer the chosen home of the Druids, for Gaul was no longer the chosen home of the Druids, for Gaul herself was collapsing rapidly in the powerful grasp of Rome. Her inhabitants, proud and hery, will from time to time renew the painful struggle against the invader; by incessant revolts they will continue to protest against his domination, and keep alive the tradition of their against freedom; but they will exist no more for us as independent races. The old battles of the clans are already fought out; the fires are dying upon the hearth-stones of the chiefs; and soon their very language, lingering with sad regrets among the echose of the mountains or the wild murmurs of the rough Breton cliffs, will be transmuted into a strange speech.

Yet the vigorous characteristics impressed upon the race by the eternal hand of Nature will prove them-selves indelible: the Italian, the Spaniard, the Ger-man, the Scandinavian, may mingle his blood with that of the Gaul; eighteen centuries of vicissitude, of war and change, will pass over him; and after all we shall he able to recognize in his descendants, occupying his ancient places, the same genius which once taught eloquence to Cicero, and disputed victory with Casar.

Gaul fades in the light of the more gairish day of the Empire: but, as her planet pales, and the rising orb seems to fill the world with its splendor, history notes that on her frontiers the Germans are blowing a clamorous salute upon their ox horns, while afar off, in an obscure and despised province of the East, the morning stars amounce the birth of a child "whose name they called Jesus."

The introduction of Christianity into Gaul is described with graphic brilliancy of delineation in one

of the most striking passages of the present volume. The new and divine doctrine revealed by Jesus of Nazareth had been more easily propagated among the Jewish synagogues and Grecian schools than in the silent forests of the west of Europe. The labors and sufferings of a century had produced it an obscure establishment in Italy and Spain, and brought it, in the persons of individuals, into Britain, Gaul, and the south of Germany, yet, it was nowhere significant. south of Germany; yet it was nowhere significant enough to attract official attention, and much less to arouse putilic alarm. Those first persecutions of it which are commonly ascribed to the fears of the emwhich are commonly ascribed to the fears of the emperors arose rather from an enmity which confoauded it with Judaism, or made it a pretext for personal resentments. Neither Nero nor Domitian knew enough of Christianity to deem it a proper object of wrath. Nor until the time of Trajan (after A. D. 99), when the silent spread of it had begun to threaten the income of the heathen temples, and a popular animosity was stirred up by the priests, was it distinctly recognized as a religio nova et illicita. The more serious opposition even then was confined to those who derived their sapport from the prevalent idolatry, or who were deeply tinctured with the old pagan literature. From them, rather than from any heartfelt attachment of their own to the ancient faith, the populace took their tone, and began to demand, in a some what turnultnary manner, the suppression of the lace took their tone, and began to demand, in a some what tunultuary manner, the suppression of the Christians. A rescript of Trajan, which is the first judicial determination of the case, betrays a mingled indifference and perplexity. Piny, the Governor of Bithynis, to whom his was addressed, was so pleased with the effects of it, in producing revocations of faith and sacrifices to the gods on the part of reputed Christian disciples, that he induged the fond hope of bringing the superstition soon to an end. Gladly, too, would the just spirits of Hadrian and of the Autonines have ampolanted the popular rags by the milder intervances. supplicated the popular rage by the milder interventions of law. Marcus Aurelius, with all his stoical repug nance to the enthusiasm of the first Caristian converts, would have willingly seen the new system reconciled to the old, according to that feeble neo-Platonic syncretism the old, according to that feeble neo-Platonic syncretism which was coming into vogue. He was even then too gnorant of the real nature of the Christian scheme to

morality derived from intellectual deductions and pra-dential maxims; between a sentiment of universal hu-manity, which acknowledged no distinctions among men, and a sentiment almost wholly composed of in-tense and bitter prejudices of race, caste, and selfish personality; and between the hope of a heaven freely opened to all mankind and a heaven to which heroes, and demi-gods, and favored individuals could alone as-pire. In any encounter between two such religions the battle must be interneciae, and the victory accrass only at the cost of the life of the vanquished. The spirit of the encounter was illustrated in the first experiences of Christianty in Gant. A few Asiatic teachers from the Church of Sayrna headed by Pothi-nus, who had prayed with Polycarp, a beloved compan-ion of the beloved disciple of John, and either following the routes of commerce, or, perhaps, invited by Jews morality derived from intellectual deductions and pra-

the routes of commerce, or, perhapa, invited by Jew who had accompanied Herod or Pilate in their exite who had accompanied Herod or Plate in their exits, were the earthly instruments of its advent. A small circle of believers which they gathered at Lyons soon became a considerable religious community. The registers still preserve to us the names of lifty members, while those of others, says the pious chronicler, " are written in the pages of the Book of Life." But in those days success was corrow. The lofty tone which the new religion hastened to assume with its growth in numbers, the diffusion of an opinion that with the in numbers, the diffusion of an opinion that fall of the ancient religion of Rome the temporal de minion would also fall, together with the unusual or minion would also fall, together with the unusual or minion would also fall, together with a work an agert in the same of the same minion would also fall, together with the musual oc-currence of natural calamities, which awoke supersti-tions fears, and the rumors of new barbaric inroads, conspired to arouse the heathen against it with an al-most fanatical fury. Their zeal soon passed from ran-corous reproaches into personal violence. The Christ-ians were stoned in the streets; they were chased from the baths and the forum; they were shat up in their houses; they were denounced to the tribunals as in-cestuous and atheistical; and the slaves were suborned to proclaim their signle agaps Thyestiau feasts, and cestuous and atheistical; and the slaves were suborned to proclaim their simple agapa Thyestian feasts, and their fraternal assemblies Ordipodean marriages. Arraigned before the authorities, they were tortured by all those horrible methods which Roman barbarity well knew, in order to induce them to retract their confessions or to accuse their fellows. Some relapsed under the severity of the inflictions, but the majority of the confessors stood firm. A man of rank and wealth, Vettins Apagathus, who came forward to defend them, being himself denounced as a Christian. fend them, being himself denounced as a Christian, eagerly avowed the offense. Many perished in the noisome air of the dungeons to which they were committed; others had their limbs dislocated in the stocks; while the more detested among them were slowl burned by the application of hot irons to the sensitiv burned by the application of not from to the sensitive parts of the body. By a peculiar refinement of cra-elty the Romans contrived to inflict these puishments on the occasions of their public festivals. Crowded amphitheaters shouted when some tender and delicate woman was torn by the wild beasts, or an aged and venerable man was stretched bleeding upon the cross Among the victims of this hellish rage was the Bishop Pothinus, then ninety years of age, whose feeble body sank beneath its pains, but whose mind gathered serenity and firmness from them. Another victim, whose

appearance on the scene was more characteristic of the great social revolution Christianity was effecting, was Blandina—a woman and a slave. Through all the excruciating agonies of the torture, her mistress, who herself a confessor, watched her in trembling anxiety lest she should be betrayed into some weak concession. leat she should be betrayed into some weak concession.
But Christianity possersed a living power then which could litt even the lowly slave into a sublimity of heroism. From the cross where, like her heavenly Master, she hung, the gaze of a frantic rabble, she saughymns to his praise; when taken down from it, the beasts of the arena refused to do their office, as if their beasts of the arens refused to do their office, as if their brute natures, softer than those of men, could be a wed by such sweet piety; and the intervals between her punishments, twice portroned, she passed in comfor-ing those of her companions who were reserved for a similar fate. The apostates whom weakness had al-lowed to retract were animated by her to a renewed strength, and they counted it their highest joy to be equived to the prospect of sharing her sufferings. At admitted to the prospect of sharing her sufferings. At last, when she was dragged forth to final execution, on the recurrence of the great festival games which Caligula had instituted on the banks of the Rhone, she met her death, by the horns and feet of a furious wild animal, "like one invited to a wedding banquet." She was the last to die, but her name became the first in the roll of those saints whom the pious gratitude of the Gallic Church has since raised to the skies. From Lyons the Christians fled to Vienne, to Autun,

and to Chalons, whither persecution followed them; but the new faith could not be extinguished by the frowns of power. In less than twenty years, the little frowns of power. In less than twenty years, the little original germ had grown to a vigorous tree. Nursed by the zeal and prudence of Irenaus, the successor of Pothinus, and "the great luminary of the West," it became a champion of orthodoxy in Europe, and sustained many a powerful contest against the Gnostic and Manichaan herestes, while it dared to check even the overweening pretensions of Rome.

The condition of Gaul toward the close of the Roman domination is the subject of an able chapter, from which we obtain an interesting view of the social and domestic relations of that period. The common people were divided into the mechanics, or ree artisans of the towns, and the small possessors of land in the country. In the larger cities, the industrial population was often numerous; the trades were organized in different corporations; there were colleges of carpenters, masons, smiths, mechanicians, workers in marble, gold, and brass, of perfumers, carders, weavers, dyers, shoemakers, | fruit of profound and comprehensive investigation. and of mariners and merchants. But in order to mark their plebeian origin, they were compelled to adopt patrons among the great or richer classes; the prices of their products and the rates of their wages were determined by law; they found a ruinous competition in the public factories maintained by the government, and in the labor of slaves, with whom they would often have been glad to exchange places, though even that dismal boon was prohibited

The small possessors in the country were few in number and wretched in condition. Property was in the hands of the principal chiefs. The cultivators of the soil, for the most part, were either slaves, or bondmen, or small holders who worked on shares with their lords. They were often oppressed by the chieftains, who wasted the substance of their followers by turbulent wars and rictous living. Yet they lived together, in a certain rude fellowship on the estate, till the influence of Roman manners corrupted the habits of the lords. They became tired of the simplicity of country life, left their rural homes for the cities, and lavished the products of their domains in showy and expensive luxury. The ties between the different classes were thus broken. The chieftain became an absentee and an aristocrat, and his prodigalities increased the burdens of his tenants, till there was scarcely a difference between them and the slaves.

The upper classes, on the other hand, were usually enormously rich, and devoted to a sumptuous and idle indulgence. They alternated their time between their city palaces and their country villas, constructed in the Roman fashion, amid the grand or picturesque scenes of nature. In the cities, they indulged in the luxurious and magnififrent delights of the Roman civilization. The morning was devoted to crowds of clients, suitors, and flatterers: a little later, came the concourse and bustle of the forum; at noon, they found a pleasing oblivion in the siests; while the evening was given to the baths, the theaters, the sports of the gladi ators, and to prodigal repasts with their innumerable courses, their perfumes and flowers, their

rhetors, and music, and dancing girls. The same splendid and frivolous existence was renewed in their rustic resorts. They lived in su perb villas erected on the borders of a placid lake, or a murmuring stream, at the foot of a hill planted with vines and olives, or on the summit of a mountain crowned with pines and oaks. With their porticos, their retreats, their dining-halls, their baths, their museums, and their libraries, they had every provision for comfort and enjoyment. One part, sequestered and cool, was adapted to a summer sojourn, and another part, warmed by artificial heat, to the rigors of a winter residence. Sometimethese rural habitations were placed on almost inac perceive that it was wholly incompatible with any form of Paganism, either the most elevated or the most debused; for the difference between it and Paganism was not a difference of merely ustional worships. It was a profound, essential, ineralicable difference. It was the difference between the one true God and thirty thousand spurious gods; between a morality founded upon divine and spuritual love and a supper. The libraries, in which the men came to-

reserved for the women who spun, and read, and gossiped. At supper, which was the principal meal of the day, the gueste improvised verses, or listened to a choir of musicians, or diverted themselves with maps had berrowed from the Greeks.

The upper classes spoke and wrote almost exclueively in the Latin language, though not perhaps in the pure Latinity of Cicero or Horace. The laws were issued in Latin, the magistrates interpreted and applied them in Latin, and all official intercourse was carried on in Latin. Every official, accordingly, learned the language of the court, and many of the people cultivated it, and the literature in which it was embedied. The priests performed their worship, the professors taught their sciences in Latin. The studies of the cultivated classes com prised both Greek and Latin, the Greek philosophy, as expounded by Reman writers, and the Roman jurisprudence, grammar, rhetoric, and poetry. Jarisprudence, for which the Roman mind had such a rare aptitude, was studied by the Gauls, and more than one professor was celebrated for his knowledge and skill. The brilliant and copious Gallic genius, however, turned more freely to rhetoric and the arts of elegant composition. But still all the intellectual efforts of this period are stamped with the unmistakable marks of decay. The philosophers were mere smatt-rers in the remains of ancient thought, and had no original impulse or creative force. The grammarians were mostly pedants, critics, annotators, and compilers, far more arid than a modern German professor, but with a slight portion of his learning and industry. The atmosphere of despotism was fatal to genius; a decrepit and corrupt society retained no relish for truth and nobleness of thought; and the general mind, without the excitement of hope, lost all motive for lofty

We will not follow Mr. Godwin through his masterly delineation of the fortunes of Gaul after the downfall of the Roman empire, and the establishment of the German rule over the nations of Europe. We have only to congratulate him on the brilliant commencement of a work, to which he has devoted the studies of years, and which is evidently intended as the crowning labor of his life. The reputation which be has honestly earned from the public, by his various elegant and substantial contributions to the cause of earnest thought and sound knowledge, has here found a monument worthy of his genius and culture. His artistic skill in the grouping of events and personages, his deep philosophical insight, his wide range of learning, his power of picturesque illustration, and his robust and manly eloquence, have all been summoned into genial exercise in the composition of this volume. Remarkable alike for its affluent and appropriate erudition, for its comprehensive grasp of the principles of society, for its keen and subtle analysis of character, for its penetration into the true spirit of the middle ages, for its elevated tone of religious and humanitary sentiment, and for its muscular strength of expression, it may justly claim an honorable place among the great historical works which have so proudly signalized the present epoch and our own country.

MARSH ON THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. LECTURES ON THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. By GRORGE P. Manse. 8vo. pp. 682, Charles Scribger.

In the opinion of Mr. Marab, no wide range of study in comparative philology is essential to the attainment of a good knowledge of the English lauguage. He has, accordingly, treated the subject of the present volume, without any formidable exhibition of linguistic research, and given a popular, hough truly scientific, illustration of the principles of English philology, from considerations derived from the structure and genius of the language itself. His discussions are characterized throughout by sound and ample learning, a vigilant common sense, and a mastery of his position which is evidently the In preparing the volume, he has had an eye not so much to the requirements of professed students, as to the instruction and satisfaction of the general mass of intelligent readers. His book cannot fail to prove an agreeable companion to all who have a taste for advancing beyond the merest surface of knowledge; and the attention which is demanded for its perusal, will receive a large reward in the new conceptions which it imparts of the strength, variety, and beauty of our mother tongue.

The number of English words, it is stated by Mr. Marsh, that are not yet obsolete, but in approved neage by correct' writers and speakers, including the nomenclature of science and the aris, does not probably fall short of one hundred thousand. Few persons, however, use as many as ten thousand words, and the great majority of well-educated speakers not above three or four thousand. Even Milton and Shakespeare, whose vocabulary is not surpassed in richness and variety, habitually employed but a small portion of the resources of the language. In all the works of the great dramatist, there occur not more than fifteen thousand words, and in the poems of Milton there are not above eight thousand. Of these, by far the larger proportion is derived from the Anglo-Saxon, the Latin. and the French. Curious estimates have been given by different philologists of the relative amount of the several elements of English; but they are to be taken with great allowance and limitations. Sharon Turner, for instance, gives extracts from fifteen classical English authors, beginning with Shakespeare and ending with Johnson, for the purpose of comparing the proportion of Saxon words used by these authors respectively. But these extracts, though often used as a basis for calculating the proportion of English words in actual use derived from foreign sources, are not to be relied on as furnishing an exact criterion. They consist of only one or two periods from each author; few of them extend beyond a hundred words; none of them beyond a hundred and fifty. Mr. Marsh has gone himself into a much more elaborate examination, and obtained results founded not on average estimates from the comparison of scattered passages, but on actual enumeration. He has thus examined the whole of the Ormulum (a paraphrastic translation of a part of the New Testament, made probably in the early part of the thirteenth century), the English Bible, Shakespeare, and the poetical works of Milton, beside a portion of the works of numerous writers in different periods of English literature. The Ormulum was found to contain nearly ninety-seven per cent of Anglo-Saxon words. In the vocabulary of the English Bible, sixty per cent are native. In that of Shakespeare, the proportion is very nearly the same, while in the poetical works of Milton it is less than thirty-three per cent. Even in those writers whose total vocabulary embraces the greatest number of foreign words, the Anglo-Saxon is still the largely predominant element. Thus Chaucer, in the "Squier's Tale," has ninety-one per cent; Spensor, in one book of the

gether to chat and discuss, were commonly well | St. John, in three chapters, ninety-six per cent; St. supplied with books. The interior apartments were | Matthew, in three chapters, ninety-three per cent; and four chapters of the Epistle to the Romans, ninety per cent. The conclusion of the sixtieth chapter of Hume's History of England has seventythree per cent of Anglo-Saxon; the seventh chapter the picturesque and graceful dances which the Ro- of Gibbon, seventy per cent; the preface to Johnson's Dictionary, seventy-two per cent; and two letters of Junius seventy-six per cont. Coming down to a more recent period, we find the proportion of Angle-Saxon words in Webster's second speech on Foot's resolution to be seventy-five per cent: in Washington Irving's Stout Gentleman, eighty-five per cent; in Macaulay's Essay on Lord Bacon, seventy-five per cent; in Channing's Essay on Milton seventy-five per cent; in the ninth chapter of Prescott's Philip II., seventy-seven per cent; in Bancroft's description of the Battle of Banker Hill, seventy-eight per cent; in Bryant's Death of the Flowers, ninety-two per cent; and in Longfelow's Miles Standish, eighty seven per cent.

It appears from these comparisons that the best writers of the present day habitually employ, both n poetry and prose, a larger proportion of Auglo-Saxon words than the best writers of the last century, taking into view the fact that the foreign words in the English vocabilary have greatly increased within the last hundred years. The prorress of art, science, commerce, and industry, has ntroduced many thousands of Latin, French, and other foreign terms. Hence, in respect to vocabulary, the writers of this generation are naturally in the position in which Milton was artificially. The ock of words they profess contains more Latin than Saxon elements; but the dialect which they use from preference is in much the largest proportion, home-born English. Had words of Latin and French etymolog; been proportional; as numerous n the time of Johnson and of Gibbon, as they now are, those authors instead of employing twentyeight or thirty percentof such words, would scarcey have contented themselves with less than fifty.

The revolutions in the use of words present an interesting feature of their history. One of the most common examples of the change in our vocabulary is the conversion of words which were once refined, elegant, and even solemn, into those which suggests only trivial, vulgar, or ludicrous thoughts and images. Spenser, for instance, in speaking of an encounter between two armies or single knights, often says, they "let drive," or, "rushed full drive, at each other." and both he and later writers, even to the time of Dryden, describe in pathetic passages a lady as baving her face "blubbered with tears." The common collequial phrase, "to let it slide," for irclegantly applying which to the American Union the Governor of Massachusetts has been severely criticised, has the authority both of Chaucer and Shakespeare. Young Lord Walter, in the Clerk's Tale, was so devoted to hawking that "wel neigh all other cares let he slyde;" the disconsolate Dorigene in the Frankeleines Tale was fain at last to "lete hire sorwe slide;" and Sly, in the Taming of the Shrew, "leis the world slide." Many of the current colloquialisms in the country, which are supposed to be of American origin, are in fact, of the good old British family. The Yankees, for instance, are sometimes laughed at for talking of a "sight" of people, but in the famous old romance, the proze Morte d'Arthur, the word is used in the same sense, and the high-born dame, Juliana Berners, lady prioress of the Nunnery of Sopwell, in the fifteenth century, describes a large company of friars as a "bomypable syght of monkes."

A fruitfel cause of change in the significance of words at different periods is to be found in the emi gration of people into a foreign country. When for example, the European colonists first took posession of the Atlantic coast of America, they had little knowledge of the variety of the material creation as shown by the later researches in natural history. Hence, on first meeting with the places and animals of the new world, they gave hem the names of the plants and animals which ost nearly resembled them in their own country. Thus, we have the oak, the pine, the poplar, the willow, the fir, the beach, and the ash; the trout, the perch, and the dace; the bear, the fox, and the rabbit; the pigeon, the partridge, the robin, and the sparrow; while the objects designated by the same rame are generally of different species, and often bearing but a slight resemblance to each

Several striking illustrations are presented by Mr. Marsh of the comparatively recent introduction of words, which have already attaised the position of established fixtures in the language. The word coincids, for example, and its derivative noun, coincidence, can scarcely claim the character of old settlers, which we should be apt to ascribe to them. Neither of these words is found in Milton or Shakespeare. If used at all, it was by scientific writers. They belong to the language of mathematics, and were originally applied to points or lines. They afterward passed into common use, to denote identity of opinion or character, or other points of resemblance, in different individuals, as well as the occurrence of two events at the same time. Still they belonged to the language of books and science rather than to the daily speech of common life. The explanation given of the increase of their popular use, we confess, would strike us as funciful, proceeding from any less eminent authority than that or Mr. Marsh. When Jefferson and Adams both died on the same day, July 4, 1826, the semi-centennial jubilee of the Declaration of Independence, the event was noticed all over the world, but more especially in the United States, as an extraordinary coincidence. The death of President Monroe, a year or two after, also on the Fourth of July, gave a new impulse to the circulation of the word coincidence, and in this country, at least, it at once acquired a general currency which it has not yet lost. The introduction of the word outsider, according to the author, was equally accidental. At the Baltimore Convention of 1844. which nominated Mr. Polk for the Presidency, an excitement was produced by an alleged attempt to control the action of the Convention by persons who were not regular members. In the debate which arose on the subject, a prominent speaker protested against the interference of outsiders. This word, if not absolutely new, was new to most who read the proceedings of the Convention, and was then employed for the first time in a serious way. It was at once taken up by the public as a most convenient term, and it will no doubt hold its place in the popular vocabulary. In tracing the successive changes in language, it

is not easy to distinguish between positive corruptions, and those which belong to the inherent nature of human speech. By these latter changes, language continually adapts itself to the condition of those who use it, grows with their growth, shares in their revolutions, and perishes in their decay. No special effort can resist such changes: but mere corruptions which arise from accidental causes may be detected and exposed, and thus prevented from Faerie Queen, eighty-six per cent; the Gospel of

offenses is the sacred duty of every scholar. When, therefore, the critic ridicules the affectation of replying to a remark of your companion by an interregative Yes ?; when he laughs at the Cockney use of immediately and directly instead of as soon as, or after; as, directly John came, I went away; or the Americanism of employing community without the article, as in community, for in the community: the vulgarism of such phrases as in our midst, and unbeknown to me: the foppery of pronouncing the in often, or making even and heaven two exaggerated syllables-in all these cases a real service is rendered to the public and to literature.

The ignorance of grammarians is a frequent cause of the corruption of language. Thus the awkward phrase "the house is being built" for "the house is building" is a useless and unidiomatic neologism, which had its origin, not in the sound common sense of the people, but in the brain of some grammatical pretender. This phrase is defended on the ground that it expresses a passive sense by a passive form. But, argues Mr. March, the language abounds in expressions that are active in form, but passive in significance, so that the old phrase " the house is building," is supported both by long usage and the analogy of the language. The active form, for example, is passive in sense, in the phrase, he is to blame, take this horse to ride, he has books to sell, the cow is old enough to milk, the fruit is good to eat. Still further, the verbs to once, to miss, to want, are all transitive verbs, but no one besitates to speak of debts owing, to say that a paper is missing, or that a dollar is wanting to make a specified sum. Beside the cases of active verbal forms with a passive sense, the language, moreover, has nouns of a similar character. Confessor, for instance, according to the analogy of grammatical construction, should be one who confesses; whereas it signifies a priest who is confessed to; prisoner should be a man who imprisons, but it signifies one who is imprisoned. We have even examples of passive participles, with an active sense. A well-spoken, or a fair-spoken man is a man who speaks well or smoothly; and well seen in a science is a true English idiom for seeing far into, having a deep insight into, that science. Such anomalies abound in every language; and he who resolves to use no phrase which he cannot parse, will soon find himself on a short allowance of expression.

We trust that this volume, so full of rational suggestion, and nice discrimination, may be regarded as the earnest of still more profound contributions to the science of English philology, which is now attracting the attention of so many accomplished scholars on both sides of the Atlantic. Few men are better qualified by intellectual habits and personal studies to render valuable services in this department of learning than the author of the present work. His wide and accurate researches have furnished him with the requisite knowledge; while his excellent taste and skill in composition enable him to reproduce it in a popular form.

HOW TO CULTIVATE AND PRESERVE CELERY. By
THEOPHILES ROBSELE. Edited, with a Preface, by HENRY
S. OLCOTT. 8vo., pp. 100. C. M. Sarton, Barker & Co.
It is well understood by market gardeners that few plants are so difficult of success ul cultivation as that to which the present volume is devoted. If the seed is merely sown and left to itself, the plant will grow rank and green, with a profusion of leaves, and wholly unfit for the table. It is often transplanted when a few inches high, and the stalks, after growing for a while, surrounded with earth. Thus bemmed in, and having no access to the sunlight except at the top, the stalks indeed grow white, but, at the same time, become liable to disease. It is only by long experience in the business that the exact processes can be learned by which it is possible to secure a good crop of celery. One of the most successful cultivators in the country has bere given the methods by which he has made th products of his own grounds a model of excellence in heir line. The directions are laid down in a clear and practical manner, and are amply illustrated by appropriate drawings. It is announced that this volume vill be followed by others, forming a series of handbooks, on the most important garden vegetables.

MEMOIRS OF THE DUCHESS OF ORLEANS. By the Manquess DE H.—. Together with Biographical Souvenirs and Original Letters. Collected by Prof. G. H. De Schubert. Translated from the Freuch. 12mo., pp. 391. Charles Scribner.

The personal character of the Duchess of Orleans. hose death in exile took place about two years since presented an example of womanly excellence, such as s not often found within the precincts of a royal court. After the revolution of 1848, she suffered various trials and misfortunes, incident to the change in her position, but her elevation of mind was never disturbed, and she endured the sorrows of an exile with exemplary sweetess and fortitude. The present volume contains an teresting memoir of her life, with a series of personal ecollections from an authentic source. It is entitled to cordial welcome in American literature, and cannot fail to be read with satisfaction and profit.

HOW TO LIVE; Or, DOMESTIC ECONOMY. Illustrated. By Solon Bonisson. 12mo., pp. 343. Fowler & Wells. How to get the best living from the smallest sum of noney is here explained in a perfectly explicit, comon-sense manner. The writer has noticed innumerable instances of extravagance and waste in the arrangements of families, and gives many useful directions as to the mode of avoiding them. Whoever would live well and save money on small means must read

SEAMANSHIP, AND ITS ASSOCIATED DUTIES IN THE ROYAL NAVY. By Lieut. A. H. Auston, R. N. 12mo. pp. 445. Routledge, Warne, & Routledge.

A manual of practical seamanship, designed especially for the instruction of the midshipmen in the British Navy, but well adapted by its precision and comprehensiveness for general use.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Caroline Perthes; the Christian Wife. Condensed from the Life of Frederick Christopher Perthes. By Mrs. L. C. Tutbill. 12mc. pp. 522. Robert Carter & Brothers.

Blind Man's Holiday. By the Author of "Mis and Charlie." Imm. pp. 263. The Same.

Aspirations from the Inner, the Spiritual Life, aiming to reconcle Religion, Literature, Scince, and Art, with Faith, and Hope, and Love, and Immertality. 12mc. pp. 370. By Henry M'Cornac, M. D. Longman & Co.

Seamanship, and Its Associated Duties in the Royal Navy. By Lieut. H. H. Alston, R. N. 12mc. pp. 445. Routledge, Warns, & Routledge.

Lectures on Natural Historr. By P. A. Chadbourne. 12mo. pp. 180. A. S. Barnes & Burr.

Ruth and Her Friends. A Story for Girls. ISme. pp. 333. Robert Carter & Brothers.

Quench not the Spirit. By Newman Hall, LL. B. 18me. pp. 165. The Same.

LITERARY.

-A foretaste of Mr. Bancroft's forthcoming volume was given at the meeting of the Historical Society on Tuesday last-the paper for the evening, read by Mr. Moore, the Secretary, forming the chapter relating to Montgomery's Expedition to Quebec. Being from its nature an episode to the great drama, it had all the advantages of a complete story, and was heard with very great interest and attention.

-A fragment of his dearly-bought experience given incidentally by Mr. Sala, in his last paper or "Hogarth," where he relates how "an early patron" once pressed him to write "a good poem"-" in the Byron style," you "know,"-and offered him a guine a

-A very large portion of the rising youth of England is now deeply interested in the competitive Examination System. Through the mistakes and dunders inseparable from a newly-organized service. the plan seems to be settling down into a regularlyadopted system, but complaints are rife of the useless trouble and injustice caused by the crotchets of examspreading beyond their source. To pillory such iners, who are too anxious to show off their own

carning. For instance, the following is one of 14 eimilar questions to be answered, off-hand, in a three-hours' sitting, by the candidates for the civil service in Hindostan; No. 8. "Waere were Scions, Crommyon, Myrcions, Naupactus, Cyzicus, Arderices, Megalopolis, Dyrrachium, Coryphasium, Stratos, Agylla, Acauthes, Doriscus, Arbela, Nicopolis-mention any circum-stance connected with them, that gave them an inportance at any period of history, with which you are acquainted "-surely a poser for a hot July afternoon The apparently insane examiner must be a silent partner in the great Dictionary firm of Wm. Smith, Ph., Dr., & Co -he of the many Lexicons-by which alone these more than Sphinxian riddles can be read

-A remarkable instance of the rising appreciation of an author was afforded by the recent sale in London of a collection of the works of Daniel Defee. It comprised about one hundred of his scarcest pieces on Magic, Travels, Adventure, Political Pamphlets, and temporary tracts, of many of which scarcely another copy could be found. It was bound up in 72 volumes of various sizes, and brought the extraordinary price of £431, or more than \$2,000.

-The fourth volume of Rawlinson's new annotated dition of "Herodotne" is just issued in London, completing that great classical work, with a full index. list of authors, and editions quoted, and their apparates.

The third volume of Messrs. Appleton's reprint has lately appeared, and they will lose no time in presenting the finished book to American students. Until some new Layards and Lepsiuses come forward with discoveries of equal importance to those which nave mmortalized their names (a thing scarcely to be expected in our generation), nothing can affect the value of this great treasure-house of information respecting the ancient world.

-Lord Carlisle relates a characteristic instance of Macaulay's readiness in apt quotation from the stores of his vast memory. They were together in a literary circle when Lady Morgan was indulging in some "persiflage" on serious subjects immediately after the discussion of a fatal accident arising by the fall of some houses in Tottenham Court Road (which was said by the Edinburgh Review to have suggested the catastrophe of "Listle Dorritt"). While the conversation was going on, Macaulay whispered to his com-

panion:
"Here falling houses thunder on your head,
"And here a Jemale Athelst talks you dead," a couplet from Dr. Johnson's "London," in imitation of the Third Satire of Juvenal.

-Dr. Whewell has completed the remolding of bis "Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences," by the publi-cation of the third part, entitled "The Philosophy of Discovery," the other two portions of the work being 'History of Scientific Ideas," 2 vols., and "Novam Organum Renovatum," 1 vol., forming, with his "History," a beautiful little set of seven volumes of a 12mo. size, a large portion of the Philosophy of Discovery is new matter, relating to the latest phases of philosophical thought, and containing chapters on Mesers. J. Stuart, Mill, Mansell, Maurice, &cc., and severe strictures on the positive school of Comte, with whom, as the champion of Theory, Dr. Whe well has irreconcilable differences. Mesers. Appleton & Co. will probably issue these works as a completion to their edition of the "History" in 2 vols., 8vo.

-" The Life of Edward Malone," just published by Smith & Elder, is a great treat to students of the literature of the Georgian Era; many interesting traits of Johnson, Reynolds, Garrick, Baretti, Pope, Warburton, &c., are scattered through the correspondence and memoranda of the Shakespeare commentator-az eminently respectable man, with every advantage of wealth, leisure and position, who yet failed to make any distinguishing name in literature, and is most known to the present generation of readers as the Sapient Trouble Tomb" (of Charles Lamb), whose unsparing whitewash brush obliterated the lively natural colors of the Stratford Effigy of Shakespeare. Like every one else, Malone had his theory of Junius, and " shows cause" how Mr. Samuel Dyer of the Literary Club may have been the author, in connexion with Edmund and Richard Burke.

-Mesers. Bradbury & Evans, who have select and fortunate in their issues (chiefly confined to authors of the "Punch" circle, as Donglas Jerrold, & Becket, Thackeray, and William Sartees, the sporting novelists and historians of Jerrocks Jaunts), announ three new works which, from such a source, are probbly of some interest. "The Autobiography of an talian Rebel;" by C. Ricciardi; from the Italian by Miss M. N. Smith. "The Tin Box: A Story of the Last Century;" from the escritoire of the late Scobel, Clerk; edited by G. W., and "The Roman Republic: A Review of some of the Salient Points in its History:" by Horace Moule. All to appear in the

-The great work of Prof. Cockerell, R. A., on Greeign Architecture, is appounced for speedy publication by Mr. John Weale. It includes "exquisite illustrative plates from costly drawings made by the most eminent artists, of the Temple of Jupiter Panhellenius, at Egina, and of Apollo Epicurus, at Basse, near Thigallia, in Arcadia," in one imperial folio volume. It is more than thirty years since this work was first announced, and its appearance has been awaited with anxiety as necessary to complete our thorough knowledge of the highest remains of Grecian classical art. Mr. Cockerell was among the earliest explorers of this field, and one of the party who discovered the sculptured Frieze at each of the above named temples. The Egina marbles, through the remismess of the English agent, were secured by the King of Bavaria, and are now the chief ornament of the Glyptothek at Munich: the Phigaleian series is in the sculpture gallery of the British Museum.

-The fast young ladies, the two Misses Dunlop, who made the public the confidants of their adventures is "A Timely Retreat from Bengal," are now, through Mr. Bentley, going to acquaint us "How (they) We Spent the Autumn of 1859." The "Unprotected Female in Norway and Sicily " proffers no new disclosures for the present season, so it is to be hoped has "sowed her wild oats," and settled down to the more congenial cares of domestic life.

-Great excitement is now existing in France among liberal men of letters as to the probable fate of Voltaire's literary relics. Through his niece (the first legatee) and the Marquis de Villette, the entire personal property of Voltaire has descended to a French Prelate, Mgr. de Dreux Breze, Bishop of Meaux, one of the most intolerant and retrograde members of the Gallican hierarchy, to whom the very name of the great writer must be a bugbear. "What will he do with it," is the question uppermost in the minds of the liberals. Considering the precious bequest, which includes even the heart of Voltaire preserved in a silver arn, an Auto da Fé of the invaluable relies, papers, &c., is more than hinted at, and seems to be quite within the power of

the uncongenial possessor.

—The Webster and Worcester Fight of the Dictionaries rages here with so much fierceness that compara-tively little attention is paid to the forthcoming edition of "Dr. Johnson's English Dictionary," on which Dr. Latham, the well-known philologer and ethnologist, has been engaged for some years for Meesrs. Longman. £1,600, or eight thousand dollars, was the editor's compensation at first agreed upon, but from the unexpected time required, this is probably increased. will be published in parts, and may soon be looked for.

-Two more parts of Baron Bunsen's "Bible for the People," have appeared; one includes a translation of Isniah; the other comprehends numerous dissertations on the Pentateuch, entering largely on questions of its origin, materials, and interpretation. The analysis of the Levitical laws, by which the Mosiac germs are distinguished from subsequent accretions, is of the highest interest. The Ten Plagues of Egypt are somewhat rationalistically handled, as having a true historical basis, but as explicable by natural phenomena, indigeneous to Egypt in all ages. Even those who hestate to follow the author in his details must be struck with the brilliant suggestiveness of his researches which tend more and more, in proportion as they are